2018 CERTIFICATION 17 PM 3: 04

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Mud Creek Water Assn.

Public Water System Name

580020

± 580021

4730026

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. You must email, fax (but not preferred) or mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.

	Customers were	informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach co	py of publication, water bill or other)
	76	☐ Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy	of advertisement)
		☐ On water bills (Attach copy of bill)	
		☐ Email message (Email the message to the	address below)
		Other Posted in Labby & ma	in office
		ners were informed.	/ /2019 / /2019
	CCR was distr methods used	ibuted by U.S. Postal Service or other direct	t delivery. Must specify other direct delivery
	Date Mailed/I	Distributed://	
		outed by Email (Email MSDH a copy)	Date Emailed: / / 2019
		☐ As a URL	(Provide Direct URL)
		☐ As an attachment	
		☐ As text within the body of the email messa	
	Name of New	shed in local newspaper. (Attach copy of publisherspaper: The Pontofuc Progress, ed: 5 / 22/19	hed CCR or proof of publication) The New Albany Gazette
	Date Publishe	ed: 5 / 22/ 19	F 17
		d in public places. (Attach list of locations)	Date Posted: 5 /22/2019
	CCR was poste	d on a publicly accessible internet site at the fol	lowing address:
			(Provide Direct URL)
I he	RTIFICATION reby certify that the ve and that I used di correct and is consistealth, Bureau of Pul	stribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I little to stent with the water quality monitoring data provided to	bublic water system in the form and manner identified the sertify that the information included in this CCR is true to the PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department 6-10-19
Naı	ne/Title (Board Pre	sident, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.)	Date
	**************************************		1 1011110

Submission options (Select one method ONLY)

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service) MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215 Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800

** Not a preferred method due to poor clarity **

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2019!



2019 MAY 20 AH 7: 42

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Mud Creek Water Association PWS#: 0580020, 0580021 & 0730026 May 2019

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Ripley Formation & Eutaw - McShan Aquifers.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Mud Creek Water Association have received moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Janice Russell at 662.489.6851. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our annual meeting scheduled for the second Saturday of October at 8:00 AM at7360 HWY 346. Pontotoc.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2018. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2018, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

PWS IS#5	580020		T	EST RESULT	ΓS							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL		Likely Source of Contamination			
Inorganic Contaminants												
8. Arsenic	N	2018	1.3	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runo from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste				
10. Barium	N	2018	.013	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits				
13. Chromium	N	2018	₋ 5	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits				
14. Copper	N	2014/16*	₂ 1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives				
16. Fluoride	N	2018	1.66	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of na	tural deposits; wate			

									additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories		
17. Lead	N	2014/16*	2	0	ppb		0 AL		Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits		
Disinfection By-Products											
81. HAA5	N	2016*	4	No Range	ppb	0	6		/-Product of drinking water sinfection.		
Chlorine	N	2018	1.1	.33 – 1.78	mg/l	0	MDRL =		Vater additive used to control nicrobes		

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding	r Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	1	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
				MCL/ACL	-ment					
Inorganic (Contam	inants								
8. Arsenic	N	2018	1.5	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes		
10. Barium	N	2018	.1885	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits		
13. Chromium	N	2018	2.8	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits		
14. Copper	N	2015/17*	.5	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives		
16. Fluoride	N	2018	.118	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; wate additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer an aluminum factories		
17. Lead	N	2015/17*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits		

PWS ID#	730026			TEST RESUI	712		_			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL		Likely Source of Contamination	
Inorganic	Contam	inants								
10. Barium	N	2016*	.0088	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits		
13. Chromium	N	2016*	.5	No Range	ppb	100	100		m steel and pulp of natural deposits	
14. Copper	N	2014/16*	.5	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives		
16. Fluoride	N	2016*	.901	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories		
17. Lead	N	2014/16*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of I	nousehold plumbin	

								systems, eros deposits	ion of natural
Volatile Or	ganic	Contam	inants						
66. Ethylbenzene	N	2016*	1.13	No Range	ppb		700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
76. Xylenes	N	2016*	.001	No Range	ppn	1	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
Disinfection	n By-	Products	3	·					A.
Chlorine	N	2018	.8	.29 – 1.4	mg/i	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive us microbes	ed to control

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2018.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Mud Creek Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI PONTOTOC COUNTY

Personally appeared before	ne, the undersigned Notary Pub	lic in and for the State and County
aforesaid,	Bryant who !	peing duly sworn, states on oath
-		ed at Pontotoc, Pontotoc County,
Mississippi, at the time the a	A CANADA AND A CAN	
Water 6	riality report	
	0 '	
	4,	- * 1
		er
Consecutive times, as follows		
Volume 41	, Number 3 l	, on the
- 33 ang	day of	2019
	, Number	
(a)	day of	2019
Volumė	, Number	, on the
	day of	2019
Volume	, Number	on the
	day of	
established for at least twelve date of the first publication	ve months in Pontotoc County, S on the foregoing notice hereto a Chapter 313 of the Acts of the Le	E PONTOTOC PROGRESS, has been tate of Mississippi, next prior to the attached, as required of newspapers egislature at the State of Mississippi,
Lisa Bryan	Publ	sher
Sworn to and subscribed be	fore me, this 22 nd day of	×
- may	Notary Public	Jolly SE OF MIS
Printers fee \$ 433. 5	ū_	★ Commission E

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Mud Creek Water Association PWS#: 0580020, 0580021 & 0730026 May 2019

We're pleased to present to you this year's Arintal Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we delive to you every day. Our constant goes is to provide you with a safe and dependedly supply of dinaling water. We went you to understand the artificials we make to continuately insprove the water heathmen process and protects per haster recovers. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water our water. Our water source is from we're drawing from the Ripley Formation & Eules — McStan Aquetes.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its denixing water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is evaluable for viewing upon request. The water for the Mod Creek Water Association have received montariate susceptibility canning to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Janice Russell at 662,489,6851. We want our values customers to be informed about thes water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our annual meeting scheduled for the second scheduled O'Cober at 8:00.844 at 7350 (MVT) 486, Pontotoc.

We routinely monetor for conteminants in your dentiting water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were delected during the period of Jenuary 1" to December 31", 2018. In cases where immersion years in policy as the state received period of Jenuary 1" to December 31", 2018. In cases where immersion years are provided in 2018, the state received period of Jenuary 1" to December 31", 2018. In cases where immersion and can provide years are provided period of the presence of an extraord period of the presence of the prese

In this liable you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Lovel (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are sol as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contembant Level Gost (MCLQ) - The "Gost (MCLQ) is the sevel of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected histor health. MCLGs allow for a margin of artery.

Maximum Flestitual Distributant Level (MRDU) — The highest level of a distributant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a distributant is necessary to control microbial contemporals.

Maximum Residual Distributions Level Good (MRDLG) — The level of a drinking water delinfactant below which there is no known of expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not million the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (apm) or Milliprams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (npb) or Micrograms per lifer - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000 000

PWS IS #		Late of the late o	1000	TEST RESUL	13				1 318 11 35				
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Detected	Range of Detects of 8 of Samples Exceeding MGU/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG		MCL	Likely Source of Contamination				
Inorganic	Inorganic Contaminants												
8 Ansenic	М	2018	13	No Range	bbp	(Va		from orchar	natural deposits; runo de; runoff from glass nics production weste				
10. Barketti	N	2010	.013	No Range	ppm	2		2 Discharge of discharge fr	Discharge of diffing wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural decosas				
13. Chromium	N	2018	.5	No Range	bbp	100	11		Discharge from steel and pulp milist erosion of natural decosits				
14 Copper	N	2014/15*		0	ppm	1.3	AL*1	3 Corrosion o	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood				
10 Fluence	IN.	2010	1.05	No Range	ppm	THE CA			atural deposits; water				
		100					684		ich promotes strong uirge from fertilizer um fücksiles				
17, Land	n	2014/16	2	0	pph		AL*		of household prumbing rosion of natural				
Disinfectio	n By-Pr	oducts											
1 HAAS	N 2	016*	200 1910	to Range ppt		0	GO	By Product of a	Froduct of drinking water				
niorina	N 2	018	1	33 – 1,78 mg		9 M	ORL = 4	disinfection. Water additive used to control microbes					

B

Contaminant	Violation	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or a of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG		MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Inorganic	Contam	inants								
B Arsenic	N	2018	1,5	No Range	bbp	n/a	10	Excelor of natural deposits; ning from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production west		
10 Barium	H	2018	1885	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of driting westes; discharge from metal refineries; area on or natural decoults		
13. Chromium	N	2018	2.8	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp		
14 Copper	N	2015/17*	.5	•	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corresion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.		
16, Fluorida	N	2018	178	No Range	ppm			Erosion of natural deposits; wate additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factorios		
17. Lead	×	2015/17*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, prosion of natural deposits		
Disinfection	n By-Pr	oducts	September		SECTION			HOTELSK		
Chtorine	M 3	2015 1	2 0	~2.17 mg/l	201 1070	D MOR		Vater additive used to control		

We are required to monitor your dirinking water for specific contaminants on a monitaly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not directly water meets health standards, fix are laffest to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements. MSDH now notifies systems of any misting samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of Sept can cause serious health problems, especially for progrant women and young children. Leat in drinking wester is presently from materials and components associated with service less and home plumbing. Our water association is responsible for providing high requisity deviation water, but control control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water he been sating for several hours, you can intermise the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before upwater for thating or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested, information on lead in dentating water, testing methods, and steep you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Direction (Water Hottellin or at http://www.opu.gov/usaferded.7 The Mailsaboli State Department of Jessith Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.578.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drieking water size subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man make. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small announce of contaminants. The presence of contaminants close not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk, More information bound contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Sale Diriking Water Hottine at 1,000,426,4791

Some people may be more witherable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population, immuno-compromised persons such as persons with carried undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergoine crean transplants, people with HM/AIDS or other formulae system disorders, in structure, the people with HM/AIDS or other formulae system disorders. The people with HM/AIDS or other formulae system disorders in integration, these people who the people which the people which seek pools about distorting value ten their health care people should seek about distorting value ten their health care people should seek about distorting value ten their health care people should seek about distorting value ten their health care people should seek about and other microbiological contaminants are available from the called Districting Value Heiders 1, 500.420,450.

The Mud Creek Waller Association wirks around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers holp us protect our water sources, which are the fresit of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

State of Mississippi **County of Union**

PERSONALLY APPEARED before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for Union County.

Mississippi, the **Publisher** of The New Albany Gazette, a newspaper published in the City of New Albany, Union county, in said state, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the NEW ALBANY GAZETTE is a newspaper as

191	the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amending section 1858 of the Mississippi Code of 1942, and that publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy, in the matter of Cause No.
	has been made in said newspapertimes consecutively. to-witt:
	On the Way of May 2019
3.00	On theday of, 2019
	On theday of
	Union County COMM, EXPIRES SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this
	SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this
	On theday of, 2019 SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this On theday of, 2019 NOTARY PUBLIC, 2019 TITLE
RECEIVED OF _	payment in full of the above account
	THE NEW ALBANY GAZETTE BY Device Classes New Albany, Miss 5/23, 2019
Re: Publishing	To The New Albany Gazette
Case of	
	Cause No Amount Due \$

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Mud Creek Water Association PWS#: 0580020, 0580021 & 0730026 May 2019

9 4 September 19 Contract

We've pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we cellect to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of dinking water. We want you to understand the either to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of dinking water. We want you to understand the either we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ansuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wets drawing from the Ripley Formation & Eulaw - McShan Aquiters.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its driwing water supply to rainfield potential courses of continumnation. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were mide has been clamboot to via public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Mud Creek Water Association have necessed moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water using please contact Japice Russell at 662 489,6651. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please aftered any of our annual meeting scheduled for the second standary of October at 8:00 AM st7380 HWY 346, Pontotoc.

We routirely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the pecified of January, 1th to December 31th 2018. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2018, the label contaminants that were detected during the pecified of January, 1th to December 31th 2018. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2018, the label contaminants from the presence of names or from terman activity, microbial contaminants, such as described and pick up aubstances or contaminants from the presence of names or from terman activity, microbial contaminants, such as writters and bacterial. That may come from aswape treatment plants, septic systems, legicultural livestock operations, and widthy, incepted contaminants, such as safe, and established which can be naturally occurring or result from the variety of courses such as agricultural lives of contaminants, which may come from a variety of courses such as agricultural lives somewater until and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and violatile organic chemicals, which can be industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be industriall

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must for

Maximum Continuous Lavel (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCL Gs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Controlnent Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) — The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in dinking water. There is comincing evidence that addison of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MROLG) — The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Ports per nution (ppm) or Miligrains per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

r billion (µµb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

PWS ID # 73	30020		1 500	TEST RESUL	OPERATOR OF THE PERSON NAMED IN			ACL.	Likely Source of	
contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Measure -ment	MCLG		MCL.	Contamination	
norganic C	ontam	inants		LESS CO			A STATE	US SEE BY		
10 Barium	N	2016*	.0088	No Ranpa	ppm	2	2	discharge from	Discharge of drawing wastes; discharge from metal refineries; grosion of natural deposits	
13; Chromium	N'	2016	.5	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp milis; erosion of natural deposits		
4. Copper	N	2014/16*	.5	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives		
16 Floorida	r)	2016*	.901	No Range	ppm		4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories		
17 Load	N	2014/16	2	0	ррь	0	AL=15	Corresion of household plumbin systems, erosion of natural deposits		
Volatile Or	ganic	Contam	inants	No Range	ppb	700		700	Discharge from pet oleum	
76 Xylanes	N	2016*	001	No Range	ppm	10		10 Disct petro facto disct chen		
Disinfection	n By-P	roducts					ORL = 4 1	Water additive \	used to coolen)	
1)13111100110				.29 - 1.4 ma		O ME				

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2018.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies eystems of any missions samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of load can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is presently from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water association is responsible for providing high primarily materials used an appropriate prognant. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you qualify drinking value, but can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are consisted about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hottline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact S01:576,7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be introdes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain as least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of containments does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More reformation about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Salls Drinking Water Holline at 1,800,426,4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population, immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemicitarity, persons who have undergoine organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some electry, and intents can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care some electry, and intents can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPACDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptospondium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1,800.425.4791.

The Mud Creek Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Marga